

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 3rd May, 1873.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Roznamcha*, of the 12th April, noticing the annual Ram Naumi Fair which lately took place at Fyzabad, mentions the ill-treatment said to have been inflicted on the pilgrims by the police. After undergoing great inconvenience in their journey by rail, they arrived with the greatest difficulty at the city police station, where they were encountered by policemen, who, without the least regard to their rank and quality, abused them in the most unbecoming language, and forcibly repulsed them with *lathies*, ordering them not to travel on the main road, but take the Hanooman Gurhee route. In connection with the above, the writer invites attention to a more serious and general complaint. On the *ghaut*, to bathe on which is deemed the greatest salvation, and for the sake of which large numbers of pilgrims come from remote places, a cantonment has been erected by Government, and the people have been strictly prohibited from bathing there.

The writer wonders that Government, which is so careful not to interfere with the religious observances of any class of its subjects, should have tolerated the proceeding, and hopes

that when the Governor-General becomes aware of it, he will issue orders for the removal of the cantonment, and cause the *ghaut* to be open to pilgrims as before.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 18th April, points out the desirability of discontinuing the circulation of the different varieties of the old copper coins, and keeping only the new coins in currency. At present when any one procures change in pice, say, for a rupee, he gets copper coins of various kinds, on several of which a discount has to be paid at the time of purchasing anything, which is felt very severely by the poor.

The *Majma-ul Bahrain*, of the same date, notices the order recently passed by the Punjab Government, limiting the number of civil suits to be decided by *tehseeldars* in a month to fifty, and these, too, to be such as are based on bonds; all other kinds of suits relating to cultivated or inhabited lands, or which are based on ledgers, being brought in the courts at *sudder stations*.

The editor welcomes the order which, he says, will relieve *tehseeldars* from the heavy work with which they used to be encumbered, and will afford them leisure to perform tours of inspection within their jurisdiction; but he would at the same time point out the need of making some such arrangements as may save the inhabitants of the *mofussil* the trouble and expense which will now have to be incurred by them in having to attend *sudder stations* to conduct cases there. In the writer's opinion, since in each district there are generally three *tehseels* and two Extra Assistant Commissionerships, it would be well if a rule were laid down directing the latter to hold their court at the *tehseels* in their district in turn, say, for a fortnight in each month, in order to decide cases which are no longer cognizable by *tehseeldars*.

The same paper, while noticing with approval the order of the Punjab Government directing quarterly returns of students of the schools and colleges in that province, who may be desirous of obtaining employment in the public

service, to be submitted by the Principals and Headmasters in charge, and published in the *Government Gazette*, commends the following suggestions to the favourable consideration of Government.

Firstly,—In the upper classes in each school one or two hours should be set apart for imparting instruction in legal knowledge.

Secondly,—Students of the higher class schools should be made to attend the Deputy Commissioner's office for one hour after school time, in order to learn the office routine.

Thirdly,—The returns of the candidates for employment should remain with Commissioners and the heads of the different departments in each district, in order that when any vacancies occur in any office in a department, they may be filled up by the candidates in order of merit.

The *Koh-i-Nūr*, of the 19th April, in its columns of local news, notices the death of one Busunt Singh Tirkhan—a young man, 16 years of age, who was employed at the Lahore railway station—by being drowned in the city canal.

The writer remarks that this is the second or third instance of young boys being drowned in the Lahore canal through ignorance, and suggests the need of providing the parts of canals where the water is deep with iron railings.

The same paper calls in question the ruling according to which the decisions of Small Cause Courts in suits up to the value of Rs. 500 are unappealable. To poor men suits of small value are of much consequence, and loss of them in some cases ruins them. Besides, courts have been appointed to deal justice to all, and it is improper that a large class of suitors should be left solely at the mercy of a single court simply in order to save trouble, which is more than repaid in the shape of stamp fees.

In the writer's opinion, if the High Court authorities were authorized to interfere in all decisions of Subordinate Courts from which there is now no appeal, much good would result.

A correspondent of the same paper invites the attention of Government to the following complaints:—

(1) In the recent examination of Tehseeldars, Deputy Collectors, and Assistant Collectors, in which the writer was a member of the examination committee, the papers were distributed to Assistant Collectors at about 11 o'clock, while Tehseeldars received them precisely at 12 o'clock, and yet both were required to submit the answers at 4 P. M.

(2) Europeans of any rank and position, who happen to be imprisoned for any crime, are well looked after and provided with all kinds of comforts in jails; while Native prisoners, however respectable and high-born they may be, have to lead the most miserable and wretched life.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 21st April, regrets to observe that the order passed by the City Magistrate of Lucknow a few years ago (when several thousand houses in the city were destroyed through the heavy rains), directing the owners to rebuild them or demolish them within a fixed time, on pain of the punishment of a fine of Rs. 50 each, but which was not put into execution on consideration of the poverty and destitution of the city people, has been revived by the present City Magistrate. All persons who fail to carry out the order till the end of June will be liable to a fine.

The editor again commends the pitiable state of the inhabitants of Lucknow to the notice of the authorities, and suggests that only those of the owners of ruined houses who can afford to pay the expense of rebuilding them should be made to carry out the order; while the rest, who are too poor and can hardly procure daily subsistence, should be exempted from it.

The same paper states on the authority of a correspondent at Agra, that a serious theft recently happened at the house of a Brahmin in Mohullah Loohar Gulee. The loss is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 22nd April, in its correspondence columns, mentions the breaking out of a serious fire in Mohullah Baolee Mundee in Allygurh, which destroyed the property of a large number of the inhabitants.

The *Shola-i-Túr*, of the same date, in its local news columns, mentions the breaking out at 3 A.M. of a disastrous fire at the house of a rich mahajun, named Narayan, situated in Pookharayan in Pergunnah Bhogneepore (Cawnpore). The whole of the property, including the account books, the clothes held in pledge, &c., was destroyed; and the Mahajun and his wife, who had entered the house while it was on fire to bring out the account books, together with the son of the sister-in-law of the former, were burnt.

The same paper states that a fire broke out in the town of Husunpore in the Moradabad District. Out of the 2,000 houses in the town about 1,500 were destroyed.

The *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 23rd April, in its correspondence columns, mentions the occurrence of a similar catastrophe at two places in Saharunpore—viz., in Mohullah Alee, and in the rear of the Barah Durree. At the former place about 100 houses were burnt, while at the latter, besides loss of property, five or six persons received personal injuries.

The *Julwa-i-Túr* of the 24th April, draws attention to a serious case of kidnapping at Saharunpore. A man and his wife, after having performed their ablution (ceremonies in the Ganges), put up at a place in the city. Having no servant with him, the man went to the bazaar to buy something, leaving his wife and property behind. On coming back he found his wife missing.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the same date, remarks that as cholera has begun to spread in that city, the Municipality ought to be impressed with the necessity of ensuring the

cleanliness of the lanes and drains. The latter should be cleaned of their filth, and, after pouring lime into them, should be covered with slabs, which should be cemented with mortar. At present sweepers are in the habit of dislodging the slabs of the drains from time to time, in order to take out filth with the object of searching for money or other valuables which may have found their way into it, and then replacing them carelessly. The writer also complains that the lanes are watered with dirty water.

The Majma-ul-Bahrain, of the same date, under the heading "Rawulpindee," notices the drowning of two sweepers at the *ghaut* situated near the garden, passing by the names of Shiv Dyal Singh and Nursingh Dass, and remarks that, as deaths of this kind frequently happen at the spot—the popular belief being that some destructive aquatic animal inhabits the tank—arrangements should be made by Government for avoiding the recurrence of such mishaps. If necessary, that part of the road should be altogether shut out, and some other route be opened.

The Oudh Akhbār, of the 25th April, publishes the particulars of the case of Laljee Singh, Thakoor, a gentleman of Mynpoory (plaintiff), *versus* Rajah Pertab Singh Chouhan, Kanhaiya Lall, and Gunesha, Barber (defendants), which was lately decided at the court in that district, and in which extreme injustice is said to have been done to the plaintiff.

Ganesha, Barber, procured a loan of Rs. 60, and the plaintiff stood as his surety for its repayment, on the condition that, in the event of the debt not being realized from the two hypothecated houses of the debtor, he would make good the payment. It so happened that the barber failed to pay the debt, and a decree was passed against him by the court, in execution whereof the two hypothecated houses were sold by auction for Rs. 25 on the 25th November last. This proceeding was unlawfully conducted as will appear—(1) from the fact that, at the time of the houses being attached, an esti-

mate of their value (which is filed with the misl of the case) was made at Rs. 150, and (2) from the fact of the sale having been so conducted that the plaintiff received no notice of it; but the court paid no regard to this, and, accordingly, the plaintiff brought forward an objection within the prescribed term, on the ground of the irregularity of the sale, but to no effect. Meanwhile, the decree-holder having caused the plaintiff's estate to be brought to sale, the latter paid Rs. 104-3-5, and then brought a regular suit in court for the re-sale of the houses, at the same time preferring an application to the Judge of the Civil Court, praying for transfer of the suit from the Moonsiff's Court. The Judge passed an order on the petition directing the Moonsiff to transfer the suit to some other court, if he deemed proper; but the latter kept it on his own file, and without heeding documentary proofs, or taking the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, passed a one-sided decision, dismissing the suit with costs. On this the plaintiff instituted an appeal in the Judge's Court, from which it was made over to the Subordinate Judge for decision. Meanwhile, the appellant submitted an application to the latter officer, praying for permission to furnish proofs in support of his claim, on the plea that none had been taken by the moonsiff; but the application was rejected, and the moonsiff's decision upheld.

The writer sets forth the decision as being extremely unjust, and as a proof states that Rajah Pertab Singh (1st defendant), who had purchased both the houses for Rs. 25, sold a third part of one of them, which was in ruins, for Rs. 65 to Kunhaiya Lal (2nd defendant)—a fact in itself sufficient to show that the plaintiff's suit was well founded. Notwithstanding this, while the auction purchaser has been allowed to take unlawful advantages, and the original defendant (i.e., the Barber), still lives in one of the houses sold, the man who stood surety for the latter has been made to suffer great loss by having to pay Rs. 104-3-5, besides costs amounting to Rs. 50.

A correspondent of the same paper complains of the bad state of the Chowk Bazaar Road in the city of Lucknow, and calls upon the Municipal Committee to attend to its repairs.

The *Allygurh Institute Gazette*, of the same date, again invites attention to the mischief done by the various species of fireworks let off on occasions of marriages and other festivals. Some of these fireworks, such as balloons, sky-rockets, &c., after rising high in the air, burst like bombs, thereby often burning the houses and other property of the people, and causing serious personal injuries to them, which sometimes cause death. The editor objects to the proceeding, which he considers to be opposed to justice and good sense, and repeats the old suggestion as to the need of issuing a strict prohibition against the practice.

A Hattras correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, of the same date, mentions the breaking out of fires at three different places in that city—viz., (1) near Mouzah Ruttunpore, where three Marwarees (two girls, aged 10 and 13 years respectively, and one old man) were burnt to death; and a portion of a serai, consisting of houses inhabited by prostitutes, was destroyed; (2) outside the Moorsan Gate, where three houses were burnt; and (3) in Khoojree-ka-Nugla, the whole of which village, together with the crops lying in the fields and an old woman, were destroyed.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 26th April, gives an account of the annual cattle fair recently held at Umritsur. The fair lasted from 4th to 15th April, and was a complete success. Splendid preparations were made, and excellent arrangements were kept up throughout by the officers in charge, the result being that, notwithstanding the large number of persons and cattle who attended the fair, which considerably exceeded that of past years, the health and protection of both were fully secured, and no kind of inconvenience was experienced by either. The total number of persons, including dealers, shopkeepers, and spectators, who attended the fair, is estimated at 100,000.

while that of the cattle brought up amounted to 42,000, exclusive of horses and mules, numbering 1,331. Of these 34,624 were sold for Rs. 4,76,173-1-9. The tax collected from dealers and shopkeepers came up to Rs. 4,321-15-3. The amount of prizes distributed to owners of the best cattle was Rs. 2,012.

The horse market was held at the Durgayana Tank. The number of horses brought up was 939, of which 469 were sold for Rs. 30,078-11-0, the Government tax on which at the rate of Rs. 2 per cent. came up to over Rs. 600. In consequence of prizes for horses having been discontinued since last year, and an annual horse fair being held on a grand scale at Rawulpindee, good horses did not come up.

A correspondent of the same paper notices the dusty state of the city of Allahabad during the hot season. The bazaars and the streets are said to be very imperfectly watered.

In its local news columns, the same paper invites attention to the practice adopted by a European of holding mock auctions at a shop opened by him in the bazaar at Anarkullee.

The *Akhbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind*, of the same date, in a long article dwells on the evil consequences produced by intoxicating liquors and drugs in moral, social, and sanitary points of view, and urges on Government the need of prohibiting their sale, disregarding the income realized from the duties on them, which will be more than repaid by the advantages which will be derived from the prohibition. The health and vigor of the people will be improved, their morals will be rectified, and crime will be checked. On the contrary, if the use of wine, *muduck*, *chundoo*, &c., is allowed to continue, the subjects of Government will grow weak and depraved in morals, the consequences of which will be hurtful both to the country and the Government.

The *Kavi Vachansadha*, of the 28th April, in its local news columns, complains of the disgraceful state in which some of the streets of the city (Benares) are said to be. The writer

particularly invites attention to the state of the cross-road near the *Sumee* tree, situated in Mohullah Ramapura, where several slabs of the bridge have given way; the result being that on the occasion of the late fair several good conveyances were broken, and many passengers were hurt.

The editor wonders that the attention of the municipal committee should not be directed to this.

The same paper invites attention to the furious *ekka* driving and racing common in the city of Benares, and the dangerous consequences ensuing from it; and calls upon the authorities to put a stop to the practice.

The *Akmal-ul-Akhbár*, of the same date, in its column of local news, notices an important case of theft which took place at the house of Kashee Nath Khuttree, situated in Neelka-kuttra (Delhi). Money and ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,000 were carried away. All search after the thieves proved vain.

Three instances of the breaking out of fires in the city are also noticed. One of these took place at the house of the Khuttree above named, which, together with the property which had escaped theft, were burnt. Through the efforts of the police the fire was prevented from spreading. The other two cases happened in Telwara outside the city, in which 37 houses, together with the property in them, were destroyed; and two children, aged five years each, and one man, were burnt to death.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 29th April, has the following in its correspondence columns:—

SEETAPORE.—Three villages situated near the city have been destroyed by fire.

A marriage party, which was on its way to the city, was plundered by dacoits near Mouzah Maholee. All the property in the conveyance which carried the party was seized, the bridegroom was severely wounded, and one of the bullocks of the cart was stolen.

DELHI.—The streets of the city are besprinkled with dirty water. The Municipal Committee should see to this.

GHAZEEABAD.—Fever is very prevalent here, and many of the poor people die for want of medical help. The need of a dispensary is much felt, and it is to be regretted that, notwithstanding repeated complaints, the attention of the authorities has not been directed to the matter.

The *Mufid-i-Am*, of the 1st May, notices an instance of the oppression practised by European soldiers at Agra. A party of three European soldiers entered the garden of Thakoor Sree Chund, situated in Mouzah Mahawan in Pergunnah Iradutnuggur, in order to shoot peacocks, and, on being prevented by the person in charge of the garden, discharged a gun at him, which wounded him. Imdad Ali, Sub-Inspector of Police, on becoming aware of this, arrested the soldiers and despatched them to Agra with his report, where they were released.

The editor remarks that the oppression here noticed is commonly practised by European soldiers; they enter the gardens of the people and shoot peacocks, and in case of being prevented by any one use force. He calls upon Government to issue a strict prohibition against the practice, and adds, that when in cases such as the above, the offenders are allowed to escape with impunity, the people are naturally led to wonder at the justice of Government; and believe it to be a proof of its being partial to its own nation.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 18th April, invites attention to a case which lately happened at Santhor (Central Provinces). More than a year ago the maternal uncle of the Raja of that State on slight provocation caused the members of a family to be put to death. One man alone survived, who had recourse first to the Political Agent, then to the Raja, and afterwards to the Agent, to seek for justice, but in vain. The murderer, who had from the first asserted that, though he might have to

spend any sum of money, he would never step out of the State, not only remained where he was, but escaped with impunity, while the complainant was totally ruined. All the members of his family were killed, all the jagheers and other movable and immovable property belonging to the family were confiscated, and he had to quit his home and native city.

The writer expresses deep regret at this state of things, and wonders that a whole family should have been murdered in cold blood, without any punishment having been inflicted on the offenders.

The above case was also noticed by the *Rohilkhund Akhbár* some time ago, the particulars being very much the same.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 19th April, noticing the death, without heirs, of Sirdar Pertab Singh, Jagheerdar of Noor Mahal in the Jullundhur District, calls upon Government to adopt measures for the protection of the estate of the deceased, in order that it may not be ruined through family disputes, as often happens in such cases.

In the writer's opinion all disputes of this kind should be decided by Government, either through punchayets, or in some other special way.

A Bikanere correspondent of the *Oudh Akhbár* of the 22nd April, states that a terrible fire recently broke out in Mouzah Baghoopura, which destroyed the whole village, and burnt to death five men, six women, and twenty-five quadrupeds. The total loss of property is estimated at Rs. 15,000. This calamity has reduced the inhabitants of the village to such straits, that at the time of the correspondent's writing they were entirely helpless. The writer calls upon the Maharajah of Bikanere to take steps for the relief of the sufferers.

The correspondent adds that in the hot season fires are of such frequent occurrence in Bikanere, that scarcely any town or village exists in which some cases do not happen; and that when a fire once breaks out in any house it often burns the

whole town. He attributes this (1) to the fact that the majority of the houses in that part of the country are thatched ; and (2) to scarcity of water.

The writer also notices a serious incident which happened in Moujah Chhajun, three miles from the city of Bikanere. A party of mendicants numbering 31, who had come from the Punjab, and having put up at the house of a rich faqueer, supported themselves by begging in the city, one day mixed poison with the faqueer's food, and when he and the other inmates of the house, consisting of four disciples, became insensible through the effects of the poison, secured possession of all the money, ornaments, and other valuables belonging to them, and made off. The faqueer and two of the disciples died ; while the other two lay in a precarious state till next morning. A search is being made after the offenders, but no trace of them has yet been discovered. The total value of the property carried away by the thieves is estimated at Rs. 2,00,000.

The same paper writes that a Hukeem, who is in the employ of the Chief of Seekur, has discovered a diamond mine in the Jeypore territory. A few pieces of diamonds, which are said to be samples of the discovered treasure, are in the physician's possession ; and were shown to the writer at the time of his paying a visit to the Hukeem. The physician intends to keep the discovery a secret until a report of it has been made by him to Government, and a reward gained.

The *Málwah Akhbár*, of the 25th April, notices the starting of a *Government Gazette* by the Government of Indore since the 18th April.

It is added that the vernacular newspaper called *Púrñ Chandroday*, which was formerly issued from Indore, but had lately become defunct, has been revived since the 13th April, under the auspices of Rao Kesho Balkrishna.

A Jeypore correspondent of the *Lauh-i-Mahfúz*, of the same date, warns the Government of that place against the oppressive behaviour of one Ashiq Ali, the minion of one of the Nazims.

He is said to exercise uncontrolled sway over the whole *ilaga*, and to have robbed the people of their wealth.

The Odeypore correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Sikandar*, of the 28th April, states that the case of the Chief of Roopahalee continues to be pitiable, and a subject of universal sympathy among the Mewar Chiefs. The helpless condition of the young chief, the oppression and injustice on the part of the Maharana, and the indifference of the English authorities in the matter, have caused much excitement in the whole territory. This is the first instance in the history of the Mewar dynasty, which has now been in possession of the principality for 2,000 years, and in fact in the history of the Indian empire, in which a chief is to be deprived of his estate on account of a murder caused in a boundary dispute.

Taking advantage of the minority of the Roopahalee Chief, the Chief of Zamba offered Rs. 10,000 to the Maharana, and Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 to Punna Lall, his Serishtedar ; while Colonel Brooke, who is his great friend, wrote a private letter to the Maharana in his favor. These reasons have made the Maharana intent on wresting Tiswareea—a village yielding Rs. 5,000 annually—from the young chief, and giving it to the Zamba Chief. But though young in years, the injured chief is resolved to fight to the last. The Maharana has despatched four guns to Roopahalee under the command of Mehta Gokul Chund, with orders to blow up the chief in case of his offering any resistance.

Colonel Hutchinson, the new Political Agent, has written to the Roopahalee Chief to say that in the event of his making any opposition, the result will be injurious both to him and his State, adding that the Maharana's decision is based on justice, and that he would do well to abide by it. The chief wrote in reply that Mehta Gopal Doss' note—which was assumed both by the Zamba Chief and the Mewar Durbar as a proof of Tiswareea having been promised to the chief—was a forgery, and that the writer of it was untrustworthy, praying at the same time that the Political Agent would be good enough to

examine the documents of the time of the late Maharana Suroop Singh relating to the case, or else to intrust the matter to the *Panch Sardars* of Mewar for decision. He added that the Maharana's decision was not only inconsistent with justice, but at variance with the custom of the country, and that it was a pity that his complaint should be disregarded. He concluded by remarking that it might be an easy affair for Colonel Brooke to write a private letter in behalf of the Zanba Chief, but the event would have a disastrous effect on him and his dependents.

It is to be regretted that the European officers in Rajpootana should be led through partiality to some favourite chiefs to make no distinction between justice and injustice, and that they should be prompt in threatening chiefs, and on their preferring complaints of any wrong or injustice should refuse to interfere. The directions laid down in the letter of the Government of India to the address of Colonel Keatinge—which was published in the *Rajpootana Gazette*, of the 8th August last, the promises set forth in Her Majesty's Proclamation, and the instructions contained in the speech delivered by Lord Mayo in the Ajmere Durbar—have all been treated as a dead letter in the case under notice. A Rajpoot Chief is to be unjustly deprived of his hereditary estate by force, and the universally known fact that a Rajpoot will rather sacrifice his life than bear the loss of his honor and his lands is ignored.

It should also be remembered that Captain Haywood, Assistant Political Agent of Mewar, by whom the dispute connected with the boundaries of Zanba and Roopahlee was decided, had clearly laid down in his decision that Bagh Singh, Chief of Zanba, was endeavouring to obtain Tiswareea as compensation for the murder of his son, but that the Durbar should never sanction the course which would lead to a deadly warfare between the two States.

Lastly, it seems strange that so much reliance should be placed on the note of an ill-behaved and infamous person

like Mehta Gopal Dass, while the *perwannah* bearing the signature of the late Maharana Suroop Singh, and the writing of the late Kotharee Kesree Singh, Purdhan of Mewar, should be disregarded. The fact is, that on the death of Maharana Suroop Singh, when the Zanba Chief urged his claim to Tiswareea before Colonel Lawrence, the then Agent to the Governor-General, on the plea of possessing a *sunnud* containing a promise of its bestowal, that officer wrote to the Political Agent to examine the papers connected with the case, and do justice to the applicant. The Political Agent referred the matter to the *Panch Sirdars*, who, after making enquiries from the Purdhan above-named, wrote to him that there were no *sunnuds* in the *misl*, nor had any verbal order been passed by Maharana Suroop Singh, which could justify the claim.

As it is, it is expressly laid down in the late Maharana's *perwannah* that the entire blame of the dispute rested with the Zanba Chief. Unfortunately, however, no notice is taken of all these proofs, the consequence of which will be very disastrous to Mewar.

(C O M M E R C I A L .)

The *Roznamcha*, of the 12th April, notices the accident which befel the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway train, which started from Lucknow for Cawnpore at 12 A. M. on the 9th idem. On its reaching Oonao, Goods Carriage No. 73 took fire, and the whole of the property in it was burnt. The loss amounted to several thousand rupees.

The editor attributes all this to the economy of the Oudh and Rohilkund Company in having substituted firewood for charcoal for burning in engines, and remarks that if this state of things continues, another consequence which will result from it will be that all fruit trees in Oudh will be destroyed.

The same paper repeats complaints of the trouble and inconvenience which were the lot of the pilgrims who travelled by rail from Lucknow to Fyzabad, in order to take part in the late Ram Naumi Fair. Regardless of the heat of the

weather, the Railway authorities overcrowded the carriages, and the difficulties of the passengers on the arrival of the train at Fyzabad were increased, owing to the fact that they had to remain for a long time shut up in the carriages.

The *Naf'-ul-azim*, of the 22nd April, suggests the need of conducting a branch railway from Loodhiana to Ferozepore, *via* Jugraon and Moga. The work will involve no great trouble or expense, seeing that no rivers or *nullahs* intervene; while it will remove the difficulty now experienced both by travellers passing that way and by merchants in the transport of their goods.

The attention of the Punjab Railway Company is invited to the suggestion.

The *Panjabi Akhbar*, of the 26th April, notices the following complaints relating to the Punjab Railway :—

(a) On the 19th April a notice was issued by the Railway Company, stating that on the day on which the Shalamar Fair was to take place a special train would be started from Umritsur to Lahore at 7 A.M. In accordance with this notice, passengers arrived at the station in time, and, after having obtained tickets, took their seats in the carriages; but the train did not start till 10 o'clock, and the passengers had to remain shut up in the carriages, all this time exposed to the greatest trouble and inconvenience. One of the passengers inquired from the Station Master the cause of the delay, when he was told that it was Mr. Saunders' order that the train should be detained till he returned from the hotel.

(b) On the return of the train on the 20th April much inconvenience was suffered by the passengers at the Meean-Meer Station. The Station Master, who is a young man, abused them for nothing, and even went so far as to beat a European.

(c) A lad, who was 10 or 11 years of age, after having procured a half-ticket, inquired of the Station Master

if it would do for Umritsur, on which the latter beat him, and then handed him over to the Police.

(d) A pleader of high birth and respectability, who asked for a ticket at a time when the ticket office was open, was treated with great indignity by Constable No. 127.

The correspondent, who is the authority for the above, states that he was an eye-witness of the grievances complained of.

Government is asked to interdict railway employés from practising such oppressions on the people.

The *Nur-ul-Absár*, of the 1st May, devotes a long leader to the mismanagement of Railway Companies. The writer begins by stating that, the more the Railway authorities regulate the working of the department, the more do their subordinate employés throw it into confusion and disorder. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose attention was lately directed to the irregularities in railway management, proposed certain questions relating to them,—one of which was how tickets were procured by passengers, and how the latter got admission into railway stations for the purpose?

His Honor's object in putting the question of course was, that facilities should be afforded to passengers in obtaining tickets at railway stations. Formerly one or two constables used to be posted at the place; where the distribution of tickets took place, by whom passengers were admitted singly from one side, and passed to the other after they had obtained tickets; but for some time this arrangement has ceased to exist, probably in consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor's question just referred to. The result is that at the time of the distribution of the tickets great confusion ensues. The passengers come to blows among themselves, and railway employés witnessing the affray interfere. The writer once saw a European with a stick in his hand, aided by a constable, dispersing the crowd, by dealing blows on some and threatening others. Great disgrace has to be endured by Native

gentlemen in procuring tickets, especially if they happen to have no servant with them, and the railway peons are said to take advantage of the confusion to practice extortions on them by helping them in consideration of a bribe in obtaining tickets.

Who is to blame for all this? Certainly not the passengers who leave their homes to undertake a journey only when compelled by strong necessity, and are, therefore, naturally impatient to obtain tickets, fearing lest delay in procuring them might be the cause of their missing the train and being detained one day. The blame of mismanagement rests entirely with the Railway Company, whose duty it should be to adopt proper and reasonable measures for removing the abuse instead of having recourse to force.

Another serious grievance is the overcrowding of carriages. On occasions of fairs such large numbers of passengers are forced into the carriages as to cause suffocation. As recently as the time of the late Hurdwar Fair the effect of this overcrowding was that one of the pilgrims was found dead in a carriage at the Moozuffernuggur Railway Station—a fact which can be certified by a reference to the Criminal Court of that district.

A third abuse is the conduct of the ticket distributors, who sometimes take more than the proper price of the tickets. Complaints of this extortion led to the dismissal of the Baboo at one of the stations of that part of the country (Moozuffernuggur).

The above are grievances of a general description. For an idea of particular complaints the editor refers to the letter of a Moradabad correspondent, the drift of which is as follows :—

After premising that the Allahabad Railway Station, notwithstanding it is under the immediate supervision of the North-West Government, is the scene of the greatest mismanagement; and finding fault with the editor for passing]

over unnoticed the railway grievances which come under his own eye, the writer proceeds to give an account of his journey by rail from Allygurh to Benares, and back again to Allygurh, and the features of mismanagement which came to his notice.

Starting from Allygurh in an intermediate class carriage, on the night of the 12th March last, he reached the Allahabad station, where he saw a large crowd of passengers waiting, who, after a short time, were promiscuously packed into the carriages. Three Europeans with guns, which were probably loaded, were seated in the carriage in which the writer was sitting with other passengers. Their acts proved them to be the worse for liquor. It is also worthy of remark that a European Artillery Officer, who was bound for Benares, on witnessing this state of things, left the carriage and took his seat in that of the guard. At last the train reached the Sirsa Road Railway Station where the Europeans got out.

On his way back the writer had the misfortune again to find at the Allahabad Station two Europeans, who were under the influence of liquor sitting in a compartment of a second-class carriage. He himself had a ticket for that class, and, thinking it better to travel in company with his fellow-countrymen, tried to get a seat in the next compartment, which was occupied by some Bengalee Baboos. But the latter would not allow this, probably wishing to bring him in collision with the Europeans, and he was therefore obliged to make his way into the compartment in which the Europeans were seated. The writer was at last obliged through fear to content himself with a seat in a third-class carriage. The Railway officials saw that he had a second-class ticket, but made no inquiries.

The writer suggests that at the larger stations an Assistant Magistrate, with powers for disposing summarily of such cases, should be deputed to inquire into them. If this was done, such complaints would probably soon cease to exist.

The editor of the *Núr-ul-Absár*, in closing his notice of the above article, remarks that the only remedy for the abuses complained of lies in the appointment of well-bred and civilized European and Native employés at Railway Stations. He adds that, if the young men brought up at Hulqabundee Schools were enlisted in the Railway Police, much of the incivility and insolence which now characterize that body would cease, while a new source of support would be opened for a large class of educated men.

EDUCATIONAL.

The *Koh-i-Núr*, of the 19th April, devotes a long leader to the anomaly existing in the arrangements connected with the *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* and the Punjab University. Unlike other leading societies in the country—such as the *Allygurh Institute*, the *Behar Society*, &c.,—the *Anjuman-i-Punjab* has brought out no useful literary works, and does not publish its proceedings, and the accounts of its income and expenditure, so that the public are kept in the dark as to what passes in the *Anjuman*, and what becomes of the money contributed by the people in aid of the society. In addition to this the practice of leading essays on subjects of public utility at the meetings of the society, and publishing them in the *Anjuman-i-Akhbár*, has also been discontinued.

To turn to the Punjab University. Contrary to the usual custom, not only are the proposals brought up from time to time before the meetings of the Committee and the Senate, not published previously, but they are not even sent up to the members, so as to enable them to weigh their *pros* and *cons*, and pass sound opinions on them at the meetings. Nor are the proceedings of such meetings published in the *Anjuman-i-Akhbár*, which would enable the people to know whether they are constructed according to any fixed rules and principles, or are quite arbitrary and wholly dependent on the fancies of influential members. To this state of things it is owing that certain important objectionable courses have re-

cently come to notice in the University system. These may be stated briefly as follows :—

Four days before the date (14th April), on which the annual examination of the University was to take place, an order was issued calling upon the students of the Lahore Government College, who receive scholarships from the University, to present themselves at the examination. Among these students there were some who had passed the L. A. Examination of the Calcutta University three months ago, and were accordingly allowed an L. A. Scholarship by the University. But, nevertheless, all were ordered to appear for the L. A. Examination of the Punjab University on pain of forfeiture of the scholarships. The students urged that since there were many persons in the lower classes of the College who were allowed scholarships from the Punjab University, simply because of their having passed the Calcutta University Examination, although they had not passed the Punjab University Examination at all, or had failed in it, it was unjust that they should be called upon to appear for the L. A. Examination a second time ; that the facts of the Punjab University having increased their scholarship allowances on their passing the L. A. Examination of the Calcutta University ; of its having enrolled them as candidates for its high proficiency test ; and of its having been directed to set apart two years' scholarship for them on that account, were in themselves a guarantee as to the Calcutta University Examination having been recognized by it : and that if, in the face of all these facts, the Senate were resolved to force them to go up at the Punjab University Examination, notice to that effect ought at least to have been given them a sufficient time beforehand.

But all these honest representations had no weight with the Senate, the simple fact being that at a time when they were to submit an application to Government, asking to be empowered to confer the B. A. or high proficiency degree, they

enrolled the students among the candidates for that degree, in order to show off the number of the latter; and that now that they wished to show to advantage the number, candidates at the annual examination, they ordered the students to appear at it likewise.

The editor considers this to be an instance of great severity on the students, and regrets that the money collected by the University from the students' own countrymen, and supplemented by a grant-in-aid in an equal proportion from Government instead of benefiting them, should be made an instrument of torture for them. He goes on to remark on the impropriety of requiring students to go up for the same examination at two Universities, and the loss suffered by them in consequence by having to pay the admission fee twice. After deducting the amount to be paid in these fees, a small scholarship allowance of Rs. 3-4-0, or Rs. 2-8-0, out of the Rs. 9 or Rs. 8 per mensem allowed by the University, will be all that will be left to undergraduates the first year after passing the examination, and about Rs. 6 per mensem to the L. A. Students. The writer is of opinion that if this state of things continues, students, who have come from long distances to study at the college, will leave it in numbers.

The editor proceeds to state that some of the students, who had passed the L. A. Examination of the Punjab University, were prevented from going up for the L. A. of the Calcutta University, having been told to stay on to pass the high proficiency test of the former University. This is very hard for the students, seeing that the Punjab University is not yet prepared for the test; while the Calcutta University does not recognize the S. A. test of the Punjab University, and insists on the passing of its own L. A. as a necessary condition for being admitted to its B. A. and M. A. Examinations. Thus the students are in a dilemma. They must either choose to waste their time till the Punjab University is in a position to hold a high proficiency test, or prepare themselves for the

B. A. Examination of the Calcutta University. The latter course was preferred by the Principal of the Lahore College, and, accordingly, the students set about preparing themselves for the L. A. of the Calcutta University. But this has been objected to by the Punjab University, which has issued an order to the effect that students who have already passed the L. A. at it, in case of preparing themselves for the L. A. Examination of the Calcutta University, would be deprived of their scholarships.

The editor anticipates bad consequences from such orders, which he thinks are likely to lead to the separation of the Lahore College from the University, in which case the University will have to establish a college of its own at a considerable cost; and he is, therefore, of opinion that measures should be adopted by which a mutual good understanding should be kept up between the two institutions, and the complaints now prevailing should cease to exist.

Lastly, he would point out the imperative need of publishing regularly in the *Anjuman Akhbar* the proposals brought up at the meetings of the Senate, and the proceedings of such meetings, as is done in case of all Government proposals, drafts of laws, &c., in order to afford the public an opportunity of giving opinions on them, and of suggesting emendations and reforms.

The same paper, of the 26th April, dwells on the irregularities connected with the annual examination recently held at the Punjab University. The most prominent among these were the following :—

(a) No Native gentleman was allowed to preside at the examination.

(b) The question papers were badly written and lithographed, so much so that some of the examinees were compelled to leave them unanswered. Again, while the questions were read out to the candidates for the Entrance Examination,

on the score of the difficulty of deciphering them, the L. A. Candidates were denied a similar indulgence.

(c) Contrary to the usual custom, the papers in Oriental languages were distributed at 8 o'clock, the result being that some of the examinees who happened to get timely notice presented themselves at that hour, while the rest came at 10 o'clock, and set to work at a time when some of their fellow-examinees had finished the day's examination and had gone home.

(d) Only one paper was set in Arabic, while there were two in Sanscrit, and, what is still more surprising, the Sanscrit paper for the Entrance Examination was more difficult than that for the L. A. Examination.

(e) Mistakes were made in the distribution of papers. In one instance an examinee who had taken up Persian, had a paper in Arabic given him to answer.

(f) No questions were set in some of the Persian books which formed part of the prescribed course of study.

After noticing the above irregularities, the editor goes on to say that the most important defect in the University system is that, unlike the Calcutta University, at which English and one of the foreign languages, together with the usual subjects, such as mathematics, history, geography, &c., have all to be taken up, at the Punjab University only one language—whether English or Oriental, with mathematics, are the subjects for the Entrance Examination, and a single language with mathematics or history, or some other subject, for the L. A. Examination. Hence it is that the Calcutta University refuses to admit candidates who have passed at the Punjab University, and that the Principals of the Punjab Colleges insist on the pupils studying *all* the subjects, so as to be able to go up for the B. A. and M. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University.

The *Oudh Akhbār*, of the 29th April, bestows commendation on the *Riyáz-ul-Umara*, a comprehensive history in Urdu

of all the Native States in India, compiled by Moulvie Mahomed Abdur Rahman. The author's ancestors held high offices under the Moghul Sovereigns, and subsequently served in Native States as *musahibs*, while he himself has passed much of his time in travels; and for these reasons he has a perfect acquaintance with the history of Native States.

The book is spoken of as a valuable work, and one which is well worthy of being read.



The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 3rd May, 1873:—

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
1	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i> ...	Hindi,	Benares,	Bi-monthly,	March, 28th	1873.
2	<i>Anjuman Akhbār,</i> ...	Urdu,	Shahjehanpore,	Ditto,	April, 1st	April, 22nd
3	<i>Dhoulpore Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Dhoulpore,	Weekly,	" 8th	" 24th
4	<i>Roznāma,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 12th	" 24th
5	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i> ...	Urdu-Hindi,	Gwalior,	Weekly,	" 13th	" 23rd
6	<i>Mārwār Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 14th	" 23rd
7	<i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i> ...	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 2nd week	" 23rd
8	<i>Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,</i> ...	Urdu-Hindi,	Agra,	Ditto,	" 15th	" 22nd
9	<i>Mayo Memorial Gazette,</i> ...	Urdu,	Delhi,	Bi-monthly,	" 15th	" 23rd
10	<i>Anjuman-Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Shahjehanpore,	Tri-monthly,	" 15th	" 24th
11	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Bi-monthly,	" 16th	" 22nd
12	<i>Dhoulpore Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Dhoulpore,	Weekly,	" 16th	" 24th
13	<i>Vidyā Vilās,</i> ...	Urdu-Dogrit,	Jummoo,	Ditto,	" 17th	" 25th
14	<i>Naiyir-i-Akbar,</i> ...	Urdu,	Bijnour,	Ditto,	" 17th	" 25th
15	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 2nd
16	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 23rd
17	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfūz,</i> ...	Ditto,	Loodhiana,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 24th
18	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfūz,</i> ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 18th	" 24th
19	<i>Roznāma,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 18th	" 25th
20	<i>Rajpūtāna Social Science Congress Gazette.</i> ...	Ditto,	Jeypore,	Weekly,	" 18th	" 29th
21	<i>Mukhbir-i-Sādiq,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	18th	May. 1st
22	<i>Koh-i-Nūr,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto,	" 19th	April, 22nd
23	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 19th	" 23rd
24	<i>Rohilkhand Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly,	" 19th	" 24th
25	<i>Roznāma,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 19th	" 25th
26	<i>Muir Gazette,</i> ...	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 20th	" 22nd
27	<i>Agra Akhbār,</i> ...	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly,	" 20th	" 24th
28	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Oudh,</i> ...	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly,	" 20th	" 24th

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.
29	Gwalior Gazette,	Urdu-Hindi, ...	Gwalior,	Weekly,	April, 20th	28th
30	Kárnámah,	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 21st	24th
31	Dabdar-i-Sikandari,	Ditto,	Rampore,	Ditto,	" 21st	24th
32	Pattialá Akhbár,	Ditto,	Pattiala,	Ditto,	" 21st	25th
33	Roznámcha,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily,	" 21st	25th
34	Sádaq-ul-Akhabár,	Ditto,	Bhawulpore,	Weekly,	" 21st	26th
35	Márwár Gazette,	Urdu-Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Ditto,	" 21st	May, 2nd
36	Muhibb-i-Hind,	Urdu,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 3rd week	April, 29th
37	Nasim-i-Jounpore,	Ditto,	Jounpore,	Ditto,	" 22nd	23rd
38	Oudh Akhbár,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 22nd	23rd
39	Shola-i-Tár,	Ditto,	Cawnpore,	Weekly,	" 22nd	24th
40	Akhyár-ul-Akhabár,	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto,	" 22nd	25th
41	Roznámcha,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Daily,	" 22nd	25th
42	Naf'-ul-Azím,	Arabic,	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 22nd	26th
43	Matlá-i-Núr,	Urdu,	Cawnpore,	Ditto,	" 22nd	26th
44	Strachey Gazette,	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Ditto,	" 22nd	30th
45	Rohilkhund Akhbár,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Bi-weekly,	" 23rd	28th
46	Akhabár-i-Am,	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly,	" 23rd	28th
47	Benares Akhbár,	Hindi,	Benares,	Ditto,	" 24th	26th
48	Star of India,	Urdu,	Goojranwalla,	Ditto,	" 24th	28th
49	Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 24th	28th
50	Urdú Akhbár,	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto,	" 24th	28th
51	Jalwá-i-Tár,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto,	" 24th	28th
52	Najm-ul-Akhabár,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 25th	28th
53	Akhabár-i-Alam,	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 24th	28th
54	Vidyá Vilas,	Urdu-Dogrit,	Jummoo,	Ditto,	" 24th	May, 1st
55	Majma-ul-Bahrain,	Urdu,	Ludhiana,	Ditto,	" 24th	2nd
56	Oudh Akhbár	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Bi-weekly,	" 25th	26th
57	Lawrence Gazette,	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly,	" 25th	28th
58	Allygurh Institute Gazette,	Urdu-English,	Allygurh,	Ditto,	" 25th	28th
59	Khair Khwáh-i-Alam,	Urdu,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly,	" 25th	29th

60	Akbar-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab,	...	Ditto,	...	Weekly,	...	29th
61	Lauh-i-Mahfuz,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	30th
62	Mawa Akhbār,	...	Marathi,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
63	Mayo Memorial Gazette,	...	Urdu,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	1st
64	Meerut Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Weekly,	...	28th
65	Akbar-i-Anjuman-i-Hind.	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	28th
66	Urdu Delhi Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	28th
67	Nar-ul-Anwar,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	28th
68	Koh-i-Nur,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	29th
69	Panjabi Akhbār,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	29th
70	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
71	Karnamah,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
72	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
73	Akmal-ul-Akbār,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
74	Muir Gazette,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
75	Patiala Akhbār,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	2nd
76	Rifah-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	2nd
77	Oudh Akhbār,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	30th
78	Nasim-i-Jampore,	...	Ditto,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	1st
79	Matla-i-Nur,	...	Ditto,	...	Weekly,	...	3rd
80	Akhyar-ul-Akbār,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
81	Shola-i-Tur,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	2nd
82	Akbar-i-Am,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
83	Nur-ul-Absar,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	1st
84	Benares Akhbār,	...	Hindi,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	3rd
85	Abi-Hayat-i-Hind,	...	Urdu-Hindi,	...	Weekly,	...	3rd
86	Mufid-i-Am	...	Urdu,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	3rd
87	Oudh Akhbār,	...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	3rd
		...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	
		...	Lahore,	...	Weekly,	...	
		...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Indour,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Delhi,	...	Tri-monthly,	...	
		...	Meerut,	...	Weekly,	...	
		...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Agra,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Rampore,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Delhi,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Meerut,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Patiala,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Sealkote,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	
		...	Jounpore,	...	Weekly,	...	
		...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Lucknow,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Lahore,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Allahabad,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	
		...	Benares,	...	Weekly,	...	
		...	Agra,	...	Bi-monthly,	...	
		...	Ditto,	...	Ditto,	...	
		...	Lucknow,	...	Bi-weekly,	...	

ALLAHABAD :
The 30th May, 1873. }

SOHAN LAL,

Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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